



Office of Disease Prevention Services and Health Promotion
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HIV/AIDS Surveillance Report

Information in this report was compiled as of December 31, 2020.

Full report can be found online at

<https://doh.sd.gov/documents/diseases/infectious/HIVSurveillanceReport2021.pdf>

Characteristics of Current South Dakotans Living with HIV and/or AIDS, as of December 31, 2020

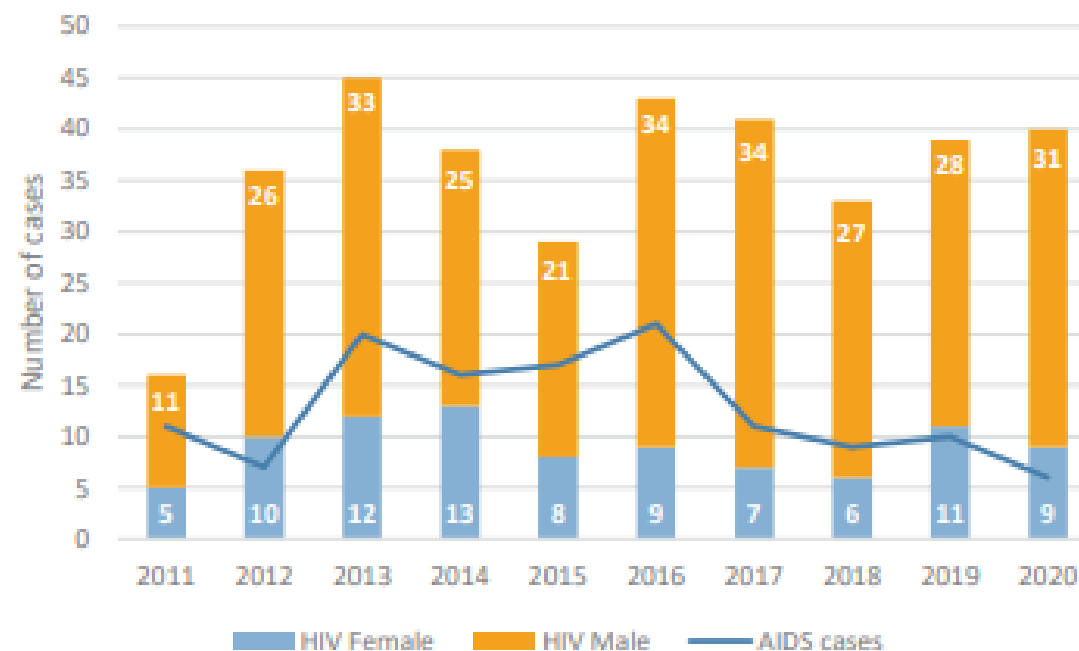
As of December 31, 2020 there were **718** people with HIV and/or AIDS known to be living in South Dakota.



South Dakota Residents Diagnosed with HIV and AIDS, by Gender, 2011-2020

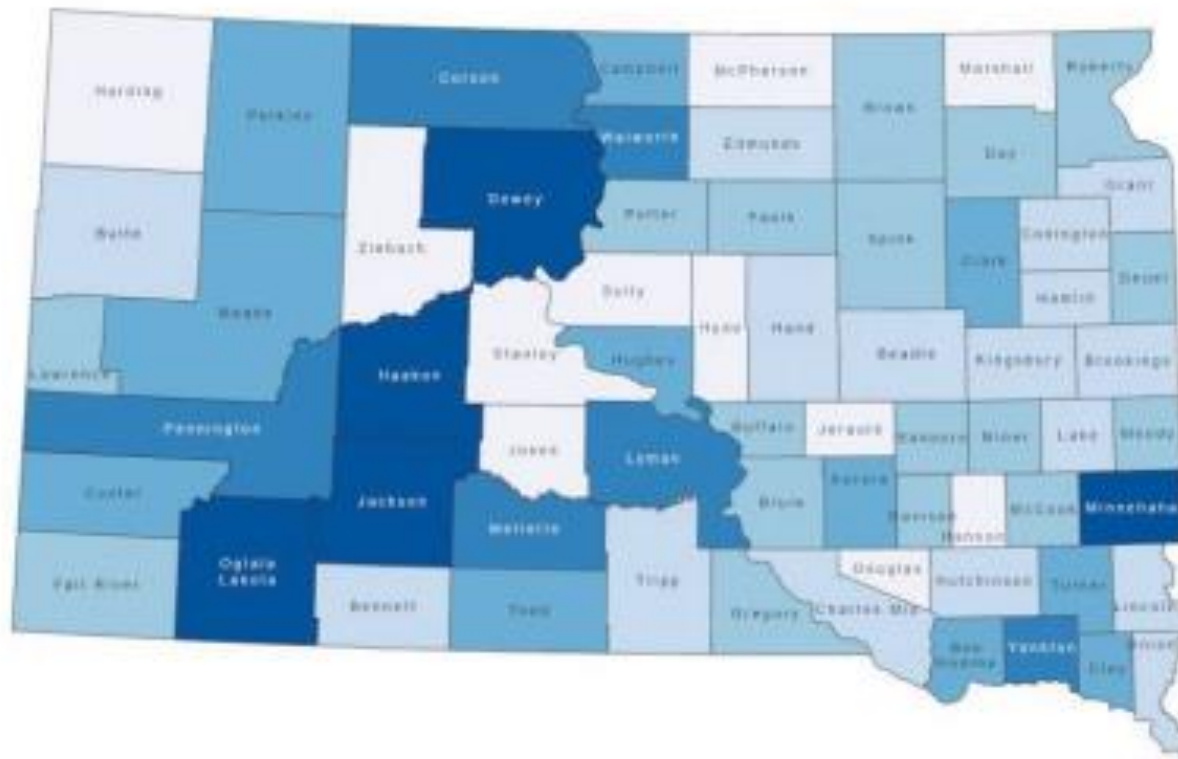
**To promote anonymity, gender is shown in this report as that which was assigned at birth.*

***Information may vary year to year as new data regarding previously out of state diagnoses becomes available to the SD DOH.*





South Dakota Residents Diagnosed with HIV/AIDS, Disease Rate, by County



Rate per 10,000:



Disease rates have been calculated based on number of diagnoses, per county, since data collection began in 1985 in South Dakota. To portray an accurate disease rate per county, rates were calculated per 10,000, based on 2019 SD county population estimates from the United States Bureau of Census¹.

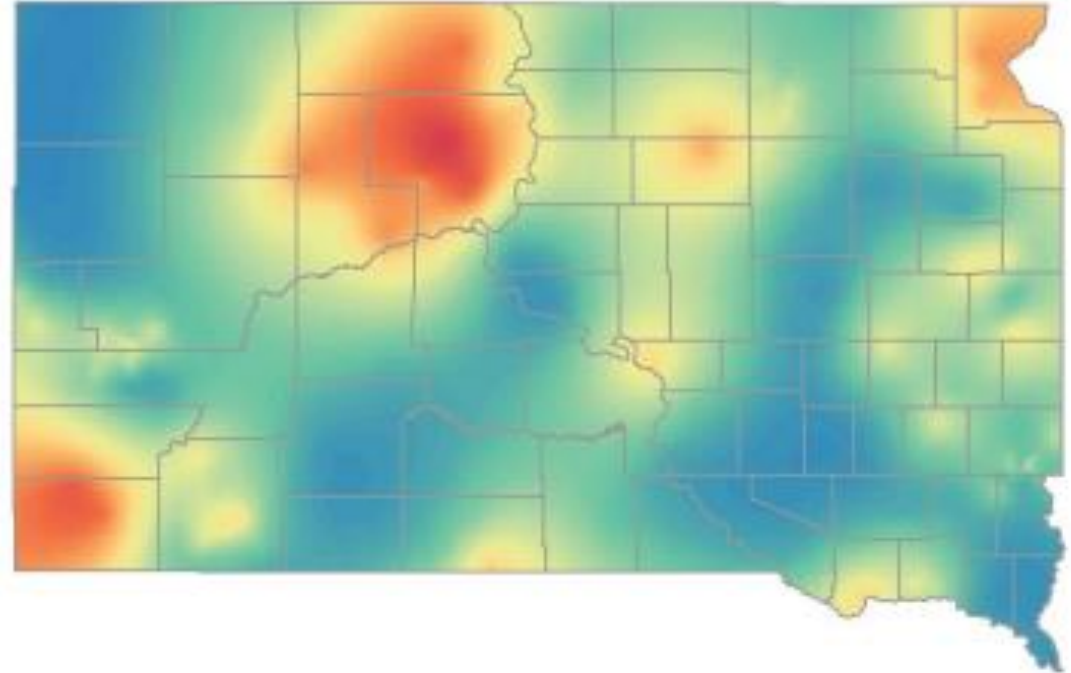
U=U

Undetectable = Untransmittable

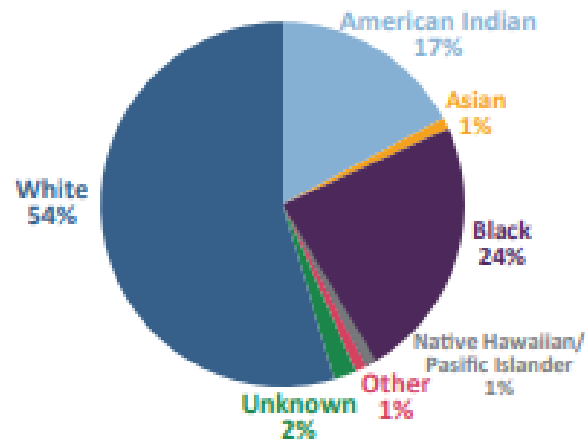
Studies have shown that HIV positive individuals who achieve and maintain an undetectable or suppressed viral load are unable to transmit HIV to an uninfected person.⁶ By maintaining viral suppression, HIV positive individuals can ensure that they will not pass HIV on to their partners.⁶

This map displays the viral suppression of the HIV positive individuals currently residing in South Dakota. Viral suppression is defined as a viral load of less than 200 copies/mL.²

Areas in red indicate where a higher proportion of non-virally suppressed individuals reside, whereas the areas in blue indicate where a higher proportion of virally suppressed individuals reside.



Race



Disease Rates by Race and Ethnicity

*Based on 2019 SD population estimates from the US Census Bureau

BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN:

83.6 per 10,000 (+21% from 2019)

NATIVE AMERICAN/AMERICAN INDIAN:

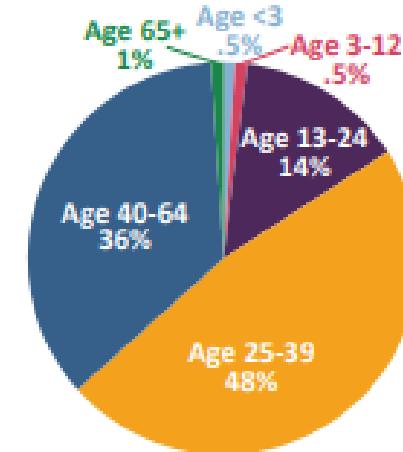
15.6 per 10,000 (+73.3% from 2019)

WHITE: **5.2** per 10,000 (+18% from 2019)

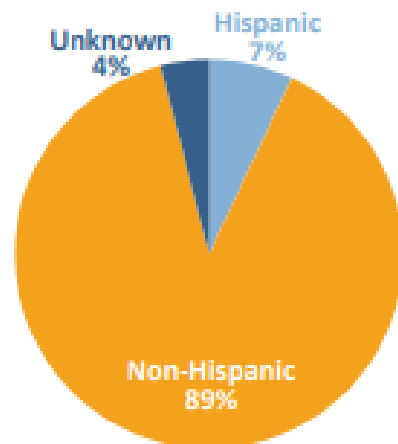
ASIAN: **5.8** per 10,000 (+46% from 2019)

HISPANIC: **13.4** per 10,000 (-1% from 2019)

Age



Ethnicity



Racial and Ethnic Disparities in South Dakota

BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN

Black/African Americans make up only **2.3%** of South Dakota's population, but account for **24%** of SD HIV/AIDS cases.¹

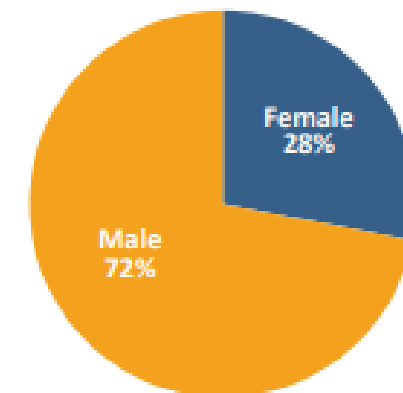
NATIVE AMERICAN/AMERICAN INDIAN

Native Americans/American Indians make up only **9%** of South Dakota's population, but account for **17%** of SD HIV/AIDS cases.¹

HISPANIC ETHNICITY

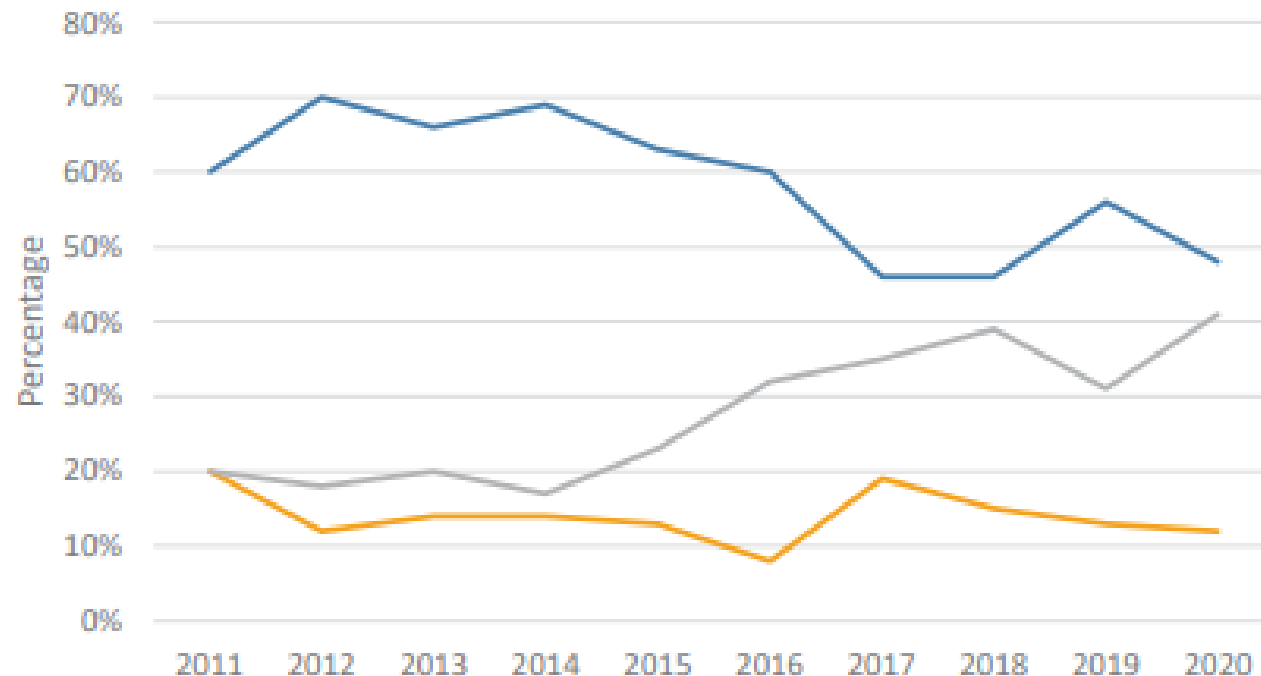
Individuals of Hispanic ethnicity make up only **4.2%** of South Dakota's population, but account for **7%** of SD HIV/AIDS cases.¹

Gender



SOUTH DAKOTA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Reported Risk Factors of Newly Diagnosed HIV Persons in South Dakota, Diagnosed 2011-2020



Intravenous drug use continues to be a common means of HIV transmission in the United States. Most recently published by CDC, by the end of 2018, people who inject drugs accounted for **15.5%** of the total HIV diagnoses in the United States.⁴ In comparison, in 2018, **18.1%** of South Dakotans diagnosed with HIV reported injection drug use.



HIV Care Cascade

The HIV Care Cascade illustrates the number of South Dakotans who are:

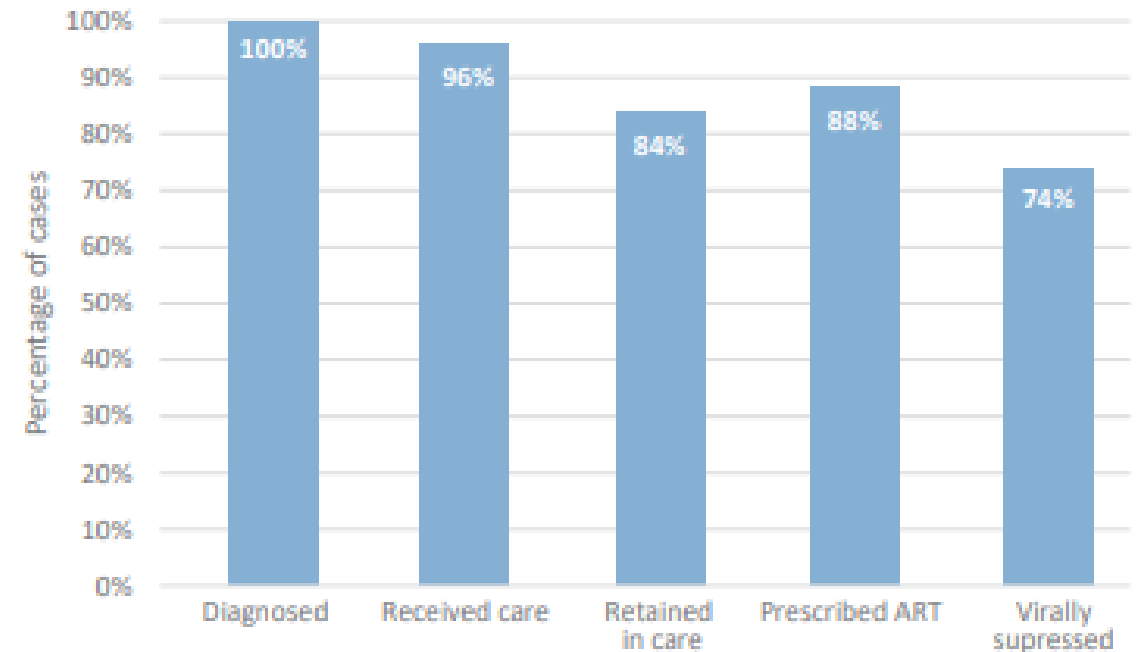
Diagnosed: Clients who have a positive confirmatory HIV test. The CDC estimates that approximately 13.8% of the population is unaware of their HIV status.³

Received Care: Clients who have been referred to a care provider and have received at least one visit.

Retained in Care: Clients who are seeing their provider on a routine basis.

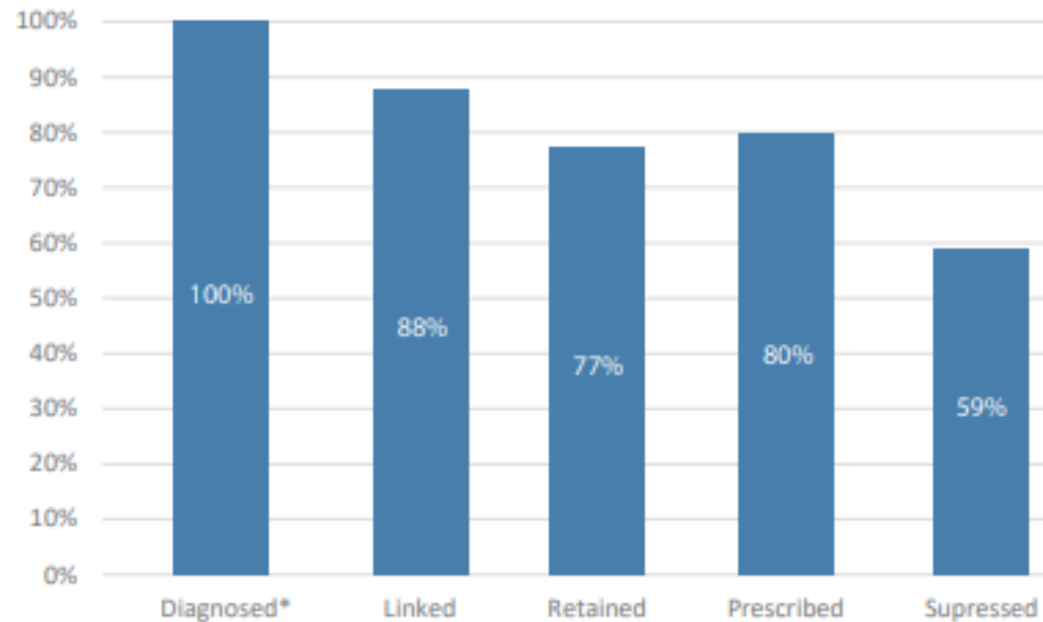
Prescribed ART: Clients who have been prescribed anti-retroviral therapy.

Virally Suppressed: Clients who have an undetectable viral load. Scientific advances have shown that antiretroviral therapy (ART) preserves the health of people living with HIV.⁶ People with HIV who take HIV medicine as prescribed to reach viral suppression and maintain an undetectable viral load (or stay virally suppressed) have essentially no risk of transmitting HIV to their HIV-negative sexual partners.⁶ Viral suppression is defined as a HIV RNA less than 200 copies/mL.

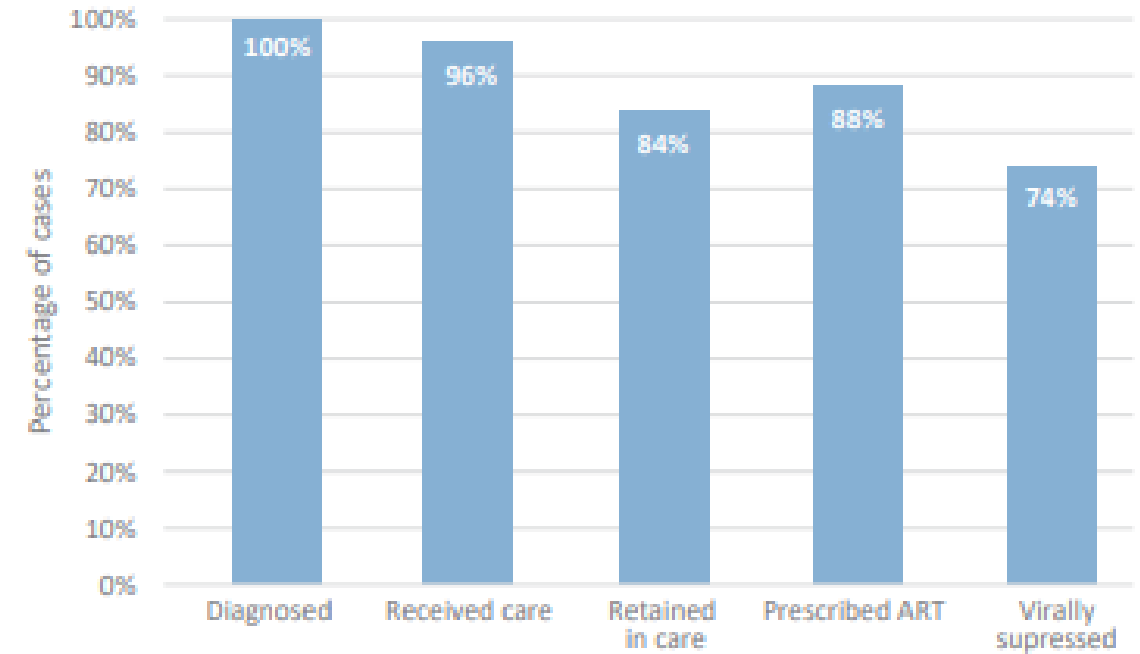




End of 2019



End of 2020



2019 STD Statistics

Total Syphilis (all stages):
89 cases

Total Chlamydia:
4565 cases

Total Gonorrhea:
2177 cases

2020 STD Statistics

Total Syphilis (all stages):
123 cases

Total Chlamydia: 4,197 cases

Total Gonorrhea:
2,412 cases

Total HIV: 62 cases

Syphilis: 38% increase
Chlamydia: 8% decrease
Gonorrhea: 10% increase



South Dakota Infectious Disease Summary 2021

Disease	Cases YTD	Rate	5-Year Median YTD	Percent Change	Status
Anthrax	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Babesiosis	1	0.1	1	100%	↑
Botulism	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Brucellosis	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Campylobacteriosis	258	29.2	389	-34%	↓
Carbapenem-resistant Enterobacterales	28	3.2	42	-33%	↓
Chancroid	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Chikungunya virus	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Chlamydia	3,705	420.0	3,520	5%	↑
Cholera	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Coccidioidomycosis	4	0.5	5	-20%	↓
Cryptosporidiosis	103	11.7	145	-29%	↓
Cyclosporiasis	16	1.8	10	60%	↑
Dengue virus	0	0.0	1	-100%	↓
Diphtheria	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Ehrlichiosis/Anaplasmosis	2	0.2	1	100%	↑
Giardiasis	51	5.8	90	-43%	↓
Glanders	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Gonorrhea	2,397	271.7	1,331	80%	↑
Haemophilus influenzae, invasive	11	1.2	19	-42%	↓
Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Hantavirus Infection, non-HPS	1	0.1	0	0%	→
Hantavirus Pulmonary Infection	0	0.0	0	0%	→

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South Dakota Infectious Disease Summary 2021

Disease	Cases YTD	Rate	5-Year Median YTD	Percent Change	Status
Malaria	7	0.8	6	17%	↑
Measles	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Meningococcal Disease, Invasive	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Mumps	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Pertussis	0	0.0	32	-100%	↓
Plague	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Psittacosis	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Q fever	3	0.3	6	-50%	↓
Rubella	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Salmonellosis	167	18.9	194	-14%	↓
Shiga toxin producing E. coli	70	7.9	85	-18%	↓
Shigellosis	12	1.4	23	-48%	↓
Spotted Fever Rickettsiosis	6	0.7	9	-33%	↓
Syphilis	435	49.3	42	936%	↑
Tetanus	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Toxic Shock Syndrome	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Trichinellosis	0	0.0	0	0%	→
Tuberculosis	0	0.0	10	-100%	↓
Tularemia	14	1.6	13	8%	↑
Varicella	7	0.8	20	-65%	↓
Vibriosis	6	0.7	4	50%	↑
West Nile virus	49	5.6	75	-35%	↓
Zika virus	0	0.0	0	0%	→

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Sources:

<https://doh.sd.gov/statistics/surveillance/default.aspx>

[https://doh.sd.gov/documents/diseases/infectious/HIV
SurveillanceReport2021.pdf](https://doh.sd.gov/documents/diseases/infectious/HIV%20SurveillanceReport2021.pdf)



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